

To Gain "INDEPENDENCE" you must have "GOLD COIN."

SECURE BOTH BY BUYING STOCK IN

## THE COPPER ROCK GOLD MINING &amp; MILLING CO.

Now selling at 30 cents per share par value \$1.00 and NON-ASSESSABLE. The price will shortly be ADVANCED to 40 CENTS per share. The property is located 30 miles Northwest of Denver on the COLORADO, NORTH-WESTERN R. R., comprising sixty (60) acres in an established and paying mineral belt. RAILROAD at the property (giving cheapest and best transportation). HAVE A RUNNING OFF WATER for all Mining and Milling purposes. "BIGGER ENOUGH" for the Miner for many years to come. Shaft is now 250 feet deep and is being sunk to 300 feet level as fast as possible and has been in Ore nearly the entire distance. The Drifts already run have opened up good bodies of both Milling and Smelting Ore, running in values from \$1.20 to \$1.50 per ton in Gold, Silver and Copper.

Several of the stockholders, who were induced to buy stock by the Officers of the Company, recently visited the property and have given a strong letter endorsing same and all representations as made to them concerning the Enterprise.

Send in your order now before stock advances, as right to raise prices without notice is reserved.

GEO. F. HATHEWAY,

WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

153 Milk Street, Boston.

## A FEW FACTS

That will interest you if you are looking for the best goods at the lowest prices.

## OUR SPECIALTIES

Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Beans, Pork, Lard, Tea, Coffee and Canned Goods.

## OUR BUTTER AND EGGS

We receive direct from the Creameries and from our own shippers.

## WE BUY OUR

Beans, Pork, Lard, Canned Goods, Tea and Coffee in car lots.

## WE PAY CASH

For everything and get all discounts.

## WE PAY

No middleman's profit and when you buy goods at any of our

TWELVE STORES YOU PAY NO MIDDLEMAN'S PROFIT.

## IF YOU

Have not already given our goods a trial do so and you will be convinced that we live up to our motto of

BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

S. K. AMES,

35 CONGRESS ST., PORTSMOUTH.

Other stores:—Boston, Fitchburg, Quincy, Everett, Leominster, Attleboro, Gloucester, Clinton, Nashua, Newburyport, Woburn, Dover.

## To Parents

We announce our regular clearance sale of boys' and children's suits for school wear, including suits for boys of all ages from four to sixteen.

The prices have been placed at \$1.85 and \$2.85, or about one-half regular price.

## Henry Peyser &amp; Son.

## VARNISHES

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

## A. P. WENDELL &amp; CO.

2 MARKET SQUARE.

## HERALD ADS GIVE BEST RESULTS

Try One And Be Convinced.

## MANY SOLDIERS KILLED.

## U. S. Troops Meet With Disaster.

## A Bloody Battle Fought In Island Of Samar.

## Insurgents' Activity Attributed To Assassination Of President McKinley.

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 29.—A disastrous fight between the United States troops and the insurgents took place in the island of Samar, near Balangiga. A large body of insurgents attacked Company O of the Ninth infantry and only twenty-four members of the company escaped. All others were reported killed. The company were at breakfast when attacked and made a determined resistance, but overwhelming numbers of insurgents compelled them to retreat. Of the survivors, who have arrived at Basey, eleven are wounded. According to the latest returns, the strength of the company was seventy-two. The survivors include Captain Thomas W. Connell, First Lieutenant Edward A. Bumpus and Dr. R. S. Griswold, surgeon. Captain Edward M. Bookmiller of the Ninth infantry reports that General Hughes is assembling a force to attack the insurgents. The insurgents captured all the stores and ammunition of the company and all rifles except twenty six.

## News Of The Fight Received At Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—News of the disastrous fight between troops of the Ninth infantry and insurgents in the island of Samar yesterday, was sent promptly by General Hughes, commander in that island, to General Chaffee and by him transmitted to the war department from Manila. It reached the war department during the early hours of the day, and is as follows:

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 29.—Adjutant General, Washington: Hughes reports from Basey, Samar, twenty four of the Ninth regiment, United States infantry, eleven wounded, have just arrived from Balangiga. Remainder of company killed. Insurgents secured all company's supplies and all rifles except twelve. Company was attacked while at breakfast on the morning of September 28th. Company seventy two strong. Officers Thomas W. Connell, captain; Edward A. Bumpus, first lieutenant; Dr. R. S. Griswold, surgeon, escaped. (Signed) CHAFFEE.

The news created genuine surprise in official circles. Still the officials were not unprepared for news of this character from Samar, in which the revolution, started by Aguinaldo, still continues. Samar is about as large as the state of Ohio. Spain never made any effort to occupy Samar and for three months past the United States has undertaken that work. The latest report to the war department was that the number of insurgent rifles in the island was estimated at three hundred. The disaster to Company O, it is believed, occurred while it was engaged in an expedition to clear the country of roving bands of insurgents. The fact that the Americans were attacked while at breakfast indicates the daring of the insurgents. A well known official of the government, in speaking of this outbreak of the insurgents against the Americans in Samar, said he regarded it as a consequence of the assassination of President McKinley. He said it was possible that the insurgents had received only garbled reports of the tragedy and possibly believed the shooting to be the result of some popular outbreak against the president.

## STRANGE DOINGS.

CANTON, OHIO, Sept. 29.—A strange

story comes from Westlawn cemetery tonight, where a company of regulars from Fort Wayne, Michigan, are guarding the vault in which the body of the late president, William McKinley, lies. It is to the effect that the guard on duty on top of the vault fired a shot at a man who refused to heed his challenge, and that the shot was diverted by another man who appeared from another direction, and that an attempt was made to stab the guard. Military regulations prevent either the officers or the men of the post being quoted on any matters connected with their services, and Captain Biddle, commander of the post, refused to make any statement tonight.

## BASE BALL.

The following was the result of the games played yesterday:

## NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago 2, Brooklyn 4; at Chicago. Cincinnati 2, Pittsburgh 1, first game; Cincinnati 2, Pittsburgh 1, second game; at Cincinnati. St. Louis 9, New York 1, first game; St. Louis 3, New York 2, second game; at St. Louis.

## WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Forecast for New England: Rain Monday, except in western Connecticut; cooler; Tuesday fair; fresh south winds, shifting to westerly.

## THE BIGGEST WINNER.

There have been some big winners in the grand circuit this season. Four of the leading trotters and one pacer have won purses upward of \$10,000 at the big meetings.

Eleata of the Maplewood farm, 2:08 3/4, winner of the M. and M., leads the list with \$18,100 to her credit. For some time the black daughter of Dexter Prince seemed well nigh unbeatable, but in her recent races has shown signs of having had too much work.

The following tables show the number of first, second, third, fourth and unplaced, as well as the amount of money won:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Unp.	Total
Eleata	1	1	0	0	0	\$14,100
County Jay	1	5	0	0	0	14,875
Nova sumus	4	0	6	0	0	11,775
Onward Silver	5	0	1	0	0	10,725

## Scrofula

This root of many evils—

Glandular tumors, abscesses, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions, sore ears, inflamed eyelids, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, readiness to catch cold and inability to get rid of it easily, paleness, nervousness and other ailments including the consumptive tendency—

Can be completely and permanently removed, no matter how young or old the sufferer.

Hood's Sarsaparilla was given the daughter of Silas Verneoy, Wauwaukegan, N. Y., who had broken out with scrofula sores all over her face and head. The first bottle helped her and when she had taken six the sores were all healed and her face was smooth. He writes that she has never shown any sign of the scrofula returning.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Ask your druggist for it today and accept no substitute.

## INTERNATIONAL WEDDING

Miss Elizabeth Emery of Cambridge Married To Thurston Olaf Laurin.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Emery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Manning Emery, Cambridge, Mass., and Thurston Olaf Laurin of Stockholm, Sweden, took place Saturday afternoon, at the old Ludd mansion on Market street.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. James de Normandie, D. D., of Roxbury, an uncle of the bride. The ushers were Manning Emery, Jr., of New York, Fred I. Emery, of Cambridge, Stratford Wentworth of Boston and Alexander U. Ladd of the same place.

The bride, who was attended by her sister, Miss Ruth Emery, was attired in white satin, trimmed with point lace, caught with orange blossoms and myrtle.

At the conclusion of the ceremony a reception was held, at which about 150 guests were present.

The best man was Harold de Baskitt, an attaché of the Swedish legation at Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Laurin will, after an extended tour, leave for their home in Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 30th.

## AT THE NAVY YARD.

The Marietta deal looks a little suspicious.

The Detroit will be made ready for sea at an early date as possible.

Work on the Eagle, Yankton and Vixen has been practically completed.

There is some talk of the U. S. S. Marietta returning to the European station.

Nine sailmakers were called on the equipment department for work on the Marietta.

Thirty men were required in the construction and repair department on Saturday.

Two firemen have been required on the yard for service on the steam heating boilers.

Pvt. Clerk H. D. Lazelle, U. S. N., well known here, has been dismissed from the service.

Frank A. Pagan, headman in the steam engineering foundry, is on a vacation of fifteen days.

There appears to be an abundance of high grade officers in the navy; more than there are positions for.

Some of the large row boats were high and dry on the flats on Saturday night and were left behind by the workmen who came over on the Alice Howard.

Captain George F. Wilde, U. S. N., reported on Saturday as captain of the yard. He met many friends here and after a brief stay left on a week's leave to move his family.

## FINE JUDGING.

The firemen of Dover are in heaps of trouble and all over a playout held on Saturday last, in which teams from two sections of the city used the same tub in a match for blood. After the two teams had worked out, the judges did considerable figuring and then announced that the north side crowd had won by three quarters of an inch. Three quarters of an inch is pretty fine figuring on the length of a stream and caused trouble at once. Both sides claimed the victory and there were some pretty stiff arguments at the fire house in the evening. It is safe to say that the judges will not attempt to run for any office at the next municipal election.

## PICKED UP LUMBER.

One of the dredging sloops at the mouth of the river came in last night with several thousand feet of southern pine lumber which was picked up while she was towing down. The lumber was of big dimensions and first class quality and is estimated to be worth \$40 a thousand. The dredger brought in all she could carry but there were thousands of feet which were floating around that she could not get.—Hidderford Record, Sept. 28th.

This lumber is doubtless part of the raft which broke apart one night last week while being towed from this port to Hampton for the new bridge there.

## OCTOBER WEATHER.

The Old Farmer's almanac promises the following weather for the month of October: The planets in congress this month meet on seventeen days; their resolves favor a cool, windy, changeable month. The humidity of the atmosphere rather high. Hence colds and consumptive complaints will prevail.

## PICKUPS AT RANDOM.

A Kittery woman got a bad fright on the morning of the recent murder at Kittery Point. The woman's husband was away on business and she was aroused by the ringing of the telephone at about 5 o'clock that morning. The call was of course very unexpected to the woman and she was naturally quite a little agitated before she reached the phone. The first words she heard when she took down the receiver was "has been murdered." Of course the first thought of the woman was that her husband had been with foul play, but the rest of the story was soon received. This telephone was the nearest to the home of the Kittery constable, and the constable was wanted as soon as possible. The woman hastily dressed and notified the constable of the crime.

A fever sufferer suggests in an exchange that this annoying ailment can be greatly relieved, if not permanently cured, by hot baths which open the pores and allow the poisonous matter to escape. This remedy comes too late to be serviceable to this year's patients, but it is worth remembering for a trial.

Reports about the blueberry crop are coming in, though rather late. The York County says that Ernest Trafton of the Agamont district has this season brought to this city and sold 335 bushels, or to figure it down a little finer, 10,712 quarts of blueberries. These he has sold at an average of 10 cents per quart, and thus got \$1,071.20 for them. Ernest won't care if the basket making season isn't so rushing this winter.

A health craze in the city is so convinced of the dangers of the trailing skirt as a means of carrying diseases that he suggests that there be a law providing that every fashion plate woman be disinfected before entering any house. If this man has occasion to walk up Congress street some Sunday afternoon, he must feel like disinfecting himself before he reaches home. He certainly has to take a bath as soon as he arrives. A rain on Sunday saved this.

It is said that nearly all the old fashioned apples can be bought in the markets of the big eastern cities. For most of the trade they have been replaced by newer and better varieties. For the past twenty years nurserymen have been busy originating new varieties by grafting, but few of them ever get established on the market. The standard apples, such as Greenings, Baldwin, Fameuse, Northern Spy, Beck-no-further and Ben Davis, are still the most popular. Among the best new varieties are mentioned, Lumber Twig, Willow Twig, Missouri Pippin, York Imperial and Lauer.

Edward Silk, who gave Portsmouth, N. H., as his residence, was sentenced to two years in state prison at Rockland, Me., on Saturday, for burglary of the Rockport Ice Co.'s store.

## TOO MUCH

Exercise is as bad as too little for the growing girl. It is very easy for her to overdo, and this is especially dangerous at that critical period of a young girl's life when she crosses the line of womanhood. It is not an uncommon thing to lay the foundation for years of after misery by neglect of necessary precautions at the first "change of life."

The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription not only establishes regularity, but it gives health to the entire womanly organism. It is the best medicine for diseases peculiar to women because it cures the causes of disease completely and permanently. "Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine nor any other narcotic. It cannot disagree with the most delicate constitution.

"After a number of months I suffered with female trouble," writes Mrs. Agnes McDowell, of 125 Bank Street, Washington, D. C., "I tried various remedies but none seemed to do me any permanent good. The doctor said it was the worst case of internal trouble they ever had. I decided to write to you for help. I received a very encouraging reply and commenced treatment at once. I had not used your 'Favorite Prescription' a week before I began to feel better, and as I continued, my health gradually improved, and is improving every day."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

## IDENTIFIED HANSCOM.

Joseph Dillingham of Greenland came to this city on Sunday and went to the Cottage hospital, where he identified Albert Fanson as the man seen acting rather queerly on the road about a mile this side of the Greenland depot on the night Hancom was shot. It was then about eight o'clock in the evening.

**CASCARETS**  
BEST FOR THE BOWELS  
Genuine stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

## MUSIC HALL.

F. W. Hartford . . . . . Manager.

Monday Evening, Sept. 30th

## GORTON'S

Famous All White

## MINSTRELS!

James Gorton, Founder and Proprietor.  
C. C. Pearl, Manager.  
C. W. Greenland, Advance Representative.  
Presenting Entirely New, Costly and Up-to-Date Features.

This Season Everything Entirely New!

## THE FEATURES:

Welby & Pearl. Hank Goodman.  
Borella Bros. Gorton & Lee.  
Ethell Bros. Gene Elliott.  
Harvey Moore. And Twenty Others.

## THE GREAT CRESCENT CITY QUINTET

Comedy Travesty, "The Senator and Judge."

American Novelty Dancing Quartet.

Gorton's Solo Band. Daily Concerts  
Watch, Wait, See, Matchless Street Parade.

Prices: 35c, 50c and 75c

Sales on sale of Music Hall box office Friday morning, Sept. 27th

Wednesday Evening, Oct. 2d

First and only time here

F. C. Whitney and Edwin Knowles

Original New York Production  
The Great Religious and Historical Drama

## QUO VADIS

Dramatized by Stanislas Stange

Staged by Max Freeman

More Music Than an Opera

by Julian Edwards

A MAMMOTH COMPANY

32 . . . . . SEPARATING PARTS . . . . . 32

Great Choir of Trained Voices

CARLOADS OF RICH SCENERY

Prices: 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00

Sales on sale of Music Hall box office Monday morning, Sept. 30th.

WANTED—A strong, reliable woman, to do kitchen work. Apply at O'Brien House, Kittery, Me. aug26,11

HELP WANTED—Manager wanted in every large county to appoint agents for the famous "Game of Skill" nickel slot machine for drinks or cigars, lawful everywhere, taken place of all forbidden slot machines. Rent or sold on easy payments. Secure territory quick. Palmer Billiard Table Works, Chicago, Ills.

STORE FIXTURES—Get our prices on billiard and pool tables before buying elsewhere. Sold on easy payments. Our cushions are guaranteed for twenty years, and are made by a new vulcanizing process. Old tables fitted with our cushions are as good as new; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. See our advertisement of "Manager Wanted" for lawful slot machine. Palmer Billiard Table Works Chicago, Ills.

VIOLIN, CORNET, MANDOLIN AND BANJO

Instructions. R. L. Reinwald, Bandmaster U. S. Naval Band, 6 Court Street. Reinwald's Naval Orchestra furnishes music for all occasions. Chaucery B. Hoyt, Prompter.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS

Upholstery and Mattress Work

BY

F. A. Robbins, . . . . . 49 Islington St

Send me a postal will call and make estimates.



# COLUMBIA WINS.

## Yankee Boat Captures the First Race.

### FINE BREEZE AT START

### Drops a Little on the Homeward Run.

Big Fleet of Excursion Boats Out to See the Contest—Sailed Over Windward and Leeward Course, Which Was Set For Thursday, When Wind Was Too Light to Finish In-Shamrock Leads at the Turn.

New York, Sept. 28.—Thick fog and no wind gave a most discouraging outlook at dawn for good racing conditions. At sunrise there were no indications whatever of a sailing breeze, and the fog here at Sandy Hook moaned dolefully. But the sun had not been above the horizon many minutes before the fog began to melt. By 7 o'clock it had lifted entirely, while out of the northeast came a puff of wind full of promise, and by 8 o'clock it had increased to twelve knots. As the morning wore on the sky became slightly overcast, but below the atmosphere was clear, giving a splendid view of the course.

Both the racers started out too early to be bothered by the excursion boats, and they were pretty well down toward the start before from up the bay clouds of smoke heralded the approach of the pleasure fleet. Sir Thomas Lipton did not go aboard the Shamrock, but stayed on board the Erin until his guests arrived, and did not leave for the starting point until half past 9 o'clock. It was still later than that when the excursion fleet passed the Hook. It was equally as varied and picturesque as on Thursday and in point of number of boats somewhat larger.

As the racing yachts moved down toward the starting point it looked from the way they dug into the rollers as if the wind were increasing. The haze, too, that had prevailed about the starting point during the morning broke away to some extent and gave a much clearer view of the lightship and the beautiful stretch of sea beyond.

The Columbia went almost down to the line without attempting to raise a sail. The Shamrock had only her main sail set when she reached the line, but had her club topsail ready to break out. The wind at 9:50 had increased to eleven knots an hour. Suddenly there was a scurrying of white clad sailors on the decks of the challenger and she broke out her club topsail.

The tug Lawrence still held her by a line in order to keep her straightened out to the wind and the Erin did the same duty for Columbia as her sailors hauled up the mainsail. The Columbia got her mainsail up lively and then sent up her club topsail. Both yachts were then to the west of the lightship, and made a pretty picture as they rolled in the swell with a bright sun touching the cloud of white canvas and gleaming back from the polished hull of the Shamrock.

Soon after 10 o'clock both the flyers discarded their tugboats and coming up to the wind broke out almost simultaneously their jibs and staysails which had been put up in steps. If anything Shamrock was a trifle quicker than Columbia at this work in handling at their sails. As they tacked back and forth behind the line the committee boat set a signal that the course would be fifteen miles to windward and return and that the compass course would be east by south.

#### The Start.

A period of jockeying for position then occurred as the yachts waited for the preparatory signal. This waited at 10:45. Then came the warning signal ten minutes later. The Shamrock went over the line at 11:00.01 and the Columbia at 11:00.06. Within a quarter of an hour the Columbia swung around on the starboard tack, but the Shamrock held on till she was well to the weather of Columbia's wake before tacking after her. Both boats were now swinging along on the starboard tack, heading almost due north-east. At 11:18 the Columbia was distinctly ahead. Both boats were responding to the increasing wind, but the Columbia seemed to be increasing her lead.

In a moment the Columbia went to the starboard tack, followed immediately by the Shamrock. Columbia was evidently unable to cross the Shamrock's bow and was forced to come around. The Columbia was trying to tack back wind the Shamrock again, but the maneuver was not effective. The Shamrock had a fine position on the weather of the American boat, and all of the efforts of the Columbia to fore reach her were unavailable.

The wind was steadily increasing and by 11:30 o'clock all conceded that the Shamrock was ahead. They were both on the starboard tack sailing northeast, and the Shamrock seemed to be gaining.

At end of first hour both boats were struggling for supremacy. The Columbia was close under the Shamrock's lee and appeared to be reaching faster than the challenger, but the Shamrock was still ahead. The Columbia tacked to port in an attempt to cross the bow of the Shamrock, but was unable to reach her, and thirty seconds later came about again on the starboard tack. Precisely at noon the Shamrock went about on the port tack, followed immediately by the Columbia. Admittedly the Columbia ran quite considerably in the last ten minutes

of sailing. They were both close hauled and each seemed to be holding his own, the advantage, if any, being with the Shamrock.

The wind held true at about ten knots and the race was developing into a beautiful windward contest. There seemed little advantage on either side. They were both sailing magnificently, the Columbia having worked a little to windward but astern of the British boat. But Captain Sycamore was alive to the situation and seemed to be working his boat slowly from under the Columbia's lee.

The boats held to the port tack, standing offshore, and at 12:25 they were pretty near on even terms. The Columbia was still to windward, but probably 150 yards astern of the British boat. The outer mark was then not more than six miles away and the battle had reached an exciting stage. Both captains were giving a wonderful exhibition of seamanship, and under the conditions prevailing it looked as if the slightest error in judgment or seamanship would be costly.

Ten minutes later the outer mark was in sight, and Barr and Sycamore were each doing their best. The wind was twelve knots at a quarter of 1, both boats on the starboard tack having gone about at 12:32. There was no perceptible change in their positions. The Shamrock had the windward and was holding her own, while Columbia was doing her best, but unable to make any substantial gain.

After two hours of sailing the Shamrock went about on the port tack, followed closely by the American boat. The Columbia got the windward berth, but was astern. They held this tack for three-quarters of an hour in a neck and neck race. The boats were not a hundred yards apart, but the Shamrock maintained her lead clean through to the outer mark.

#### Shamrock Leads Around Mark.

They held the port tack to the outer mark, the great yachts snatching along toward the turn in a royal race. But the Shamrock had the right berth, and Captain Sycamore swung her around the stakeboat little more than half a minute ahead of the Columbia. The American was, by estimate time, just forty-six seconds behind her opponent. Both yachts squared away for home, running before the wind, and seven minutes after the turn both broke out their spinnakers, the Shamrock being a little behind the American in doing so.

The official time of turning the outer mark as given by the Marconi wireless telegraphy was: Shamrock, 1:24:47; Columbia, 1:25:33.

The next ten minutes of sailing showed that the British boat would have a hard time to increase her slight lead on her rival. For a brief time the great boats sped homeward apparently without a change in their relative positions, but about 2:10 o'clock it was seen that the Columbia was overhauling the Shamrock. Slowly, very slowly, she crawled up, foot by foot, and at 2:12 o'clock she had reached her flying rival. Two minutes later and she poked her bowsprit ahead of the Shamrock, and established a lead. The wind held, but did not increase in velocity, and both boats seemed to get every bit of it there was.

The yachts had the long swell behind them. This caused the big spinnakers, which were set to port, to belly out and then wrinkle, while the balloon jibs were alternately full and slack. The booms also kept topping into the air and then falling. The Shamrock seemed to roll a trifle more than the Columbia, and this apparently accounted for some of the latter's gain, although the American boat undoubtedly brought up the latter breeze from astern. The excursion fleet gave both yachts a wide berth, keeping over a mile away from them on either end.

Most of the fleet seemed to be bunched to the right of the yachts, although there were a number of large excursion steamers on the port side of the racers, but well away. As the yachts drew in toward the lightship they met a large number of outward bound foreign steamers, but all of these large vessels conformed to the rules and sheered away.

#### Columbia Gains Steadily.

The Columbia gained steadily in spite of every effort of the Shamrock to regain her lost advantage. Both skippers tried every known means to secure an advantage and at times changed the station of the crews to different parts of the boat; but, try as he would, the British skipper could not overtake his flying rival, and little by little Columbia reached out until at 2:31 she had a full three-lengths of clear water between her stern and the bow of her pursuer.

At this time both skippers were sailing a perfectly true course, and the wind having falling comparatively light neither resorted to that latest of yachting tactics known as "tacking down the wind." On the other hand, they seemed content to keep mainsails and club topsails drawing to their full extent, with the balloon jibs helping now and then. With these conditions the Columbia still gained and very slowly increased her lead. The wind was blowing about eight knots. The Columbia continued to gain slightly, and four miles from the finish she was four lengths ahead.

The wind fell to seven knots, the Shamrock began to gain and two miles from the finish had almost overhauled the Columbia.

#### The Shamrock Crossed the Line First.

The Shamrock crossed the line first, but the time allowance of forty-five seconds gave the race to the Columbia.

#### Fourth Class Postmasters.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The following fourth class postmasters have been appointed today:

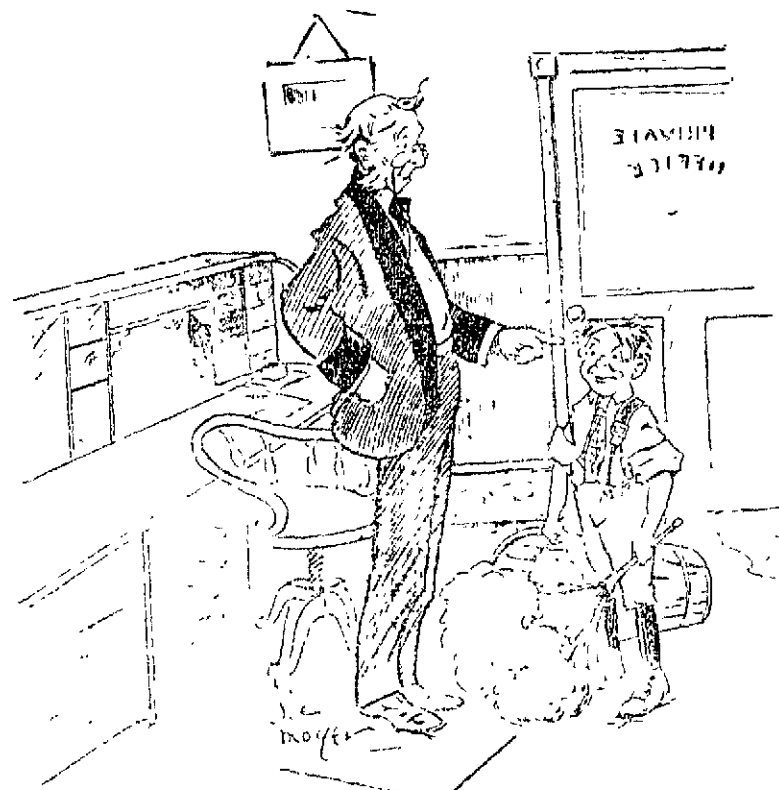
New York—Boston, Emmet A. Davis; Clark Mills, F. J. Manchester; Fox, Theodore F. Kruse; North Sanford, Wier Baker.



Dr. Owl—What can I do for you?  
Mosquito—I want to be vaccinated so that coal oil won't torch me.

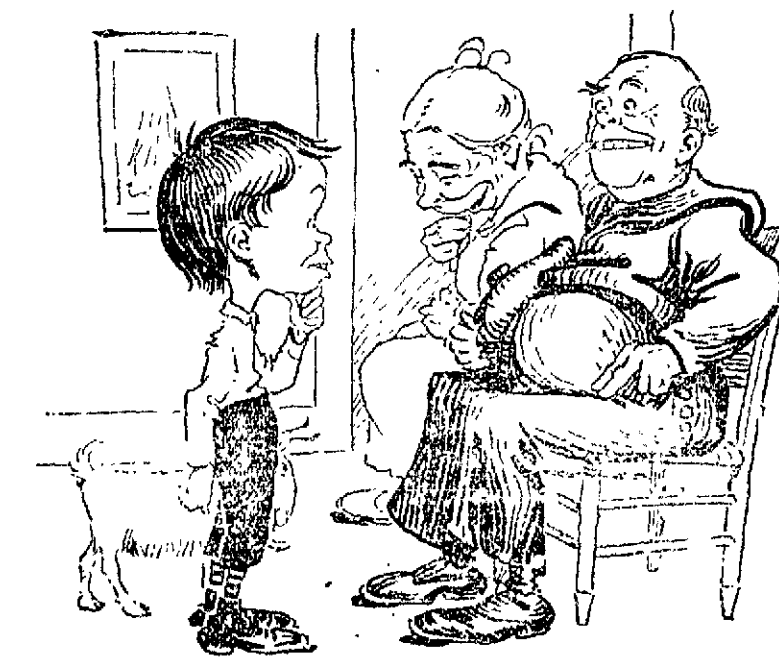


MISUNDERSTOOD.  
Carrye—Miss Antone stopped a runaway horse on the beach this morning.  
Cholly—I guess she'll wear a veil next time.



#### HIS ANSWER.

Merchant (catching the office-boy kissing the typewriter)—See here, young man, I don't pay you to kiss my typewriter.  
Office Boy—I know you don't, but I'm willing to do it for nothing.



#### A BUM LAMP.

Tommy—Ma, ye say it's pa returned from sea, but it's a funny way he kee-

## FIRING ON THE COLON.

McCalla Says Attack of May 31 Was Ineffective.

### INSURGENT SIGNAL CODE

Marblehead's Commander Did Not Give It to Schley Because He Had Not Known Latter Was Bound For Cienfuegos.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The session of the Schley court of inquiry began at the usual time, with the recall of witnesses for the purpose of correcting mistakes in their testimony and allowing other questions to be asked them when necessary to make clear any point which had not hitherto been sufficiently elucidated by them. Captain McCalla, who had commanded the Marblehead during the Spanish war, then continued his testimony.

When Captain McCalla took the witness stand, Mr. Hanna asked him: "Were any ships assigned to the duty of engaging the batteries on the morning of May 31, 1898, or during that day or to the duty of enfilading the batteries?"

The reply was, "None that I know of."

Mr. Hanna then asked: "Were there any shoals or other obstacles of any kind to prevent the battleships from approaching the mouth of the harbor of Santiago sufficiently close to have been within easy range of the Colon?"

Captain Parker objected to the question, but the court refused to sustain the objection and the question was repeated. Captain McCalla replied: "None that I know of. The only shoal I knew of was on the west side of the channel opposite the Morro."

"Did the battleships go within range of the Colon?"

"Not from my observation?"

"Were you so situated as to observe the fall of shots from the fleet?"

"I was."

"Where did they fall?"

"I think I saw every shot fired. They all fell short that I saw. One very nearly reached the Colon."

The witness said that the American ships engaged in the Colon bombardment steamed in a distance of about two miles.

Captain McCalla testified at some length concerning the weather and the sea on May 26 and 27. He said there was no difficulty in sailing on the 27th, as the sea was smooth.

The witness said that he had been present during a conference of commanding officers on the Brooklyn while the fleet was off Santiago on May 29.

#### Conference on the Brooklyn.

Describing what took place, he said: "The commanding officers were ordered on board the Brooklyn on May 29. It was with regard to the work of blockade. I can only remember one specific thing which took place at the close, and that was that Captain Evans asked Commodore Schley if the Spanish ships came out if he was going in for them. He said, 'Certainly,' and then arranged for a subdivision of fire from the ships under his command on the Spanish ships should they come out."

Mr. Hanna—Prior to that conference of May 29 had you at any time received definite instructions respecting the order of battle or the mode of procedure which the fleet should follow in case the Spanish vessels should suddenly appear?

"I do not remember."

"Did you have any further conversation with Commodore Schley?"

"I had a conversation with him in his cabin after the battle of Santiago about July 5 in Guantanamo bay. I went on board, making an official call to pay my respects, and during the visit Commodore Schley read me what I understood to be a part of his official report of the battle. After he had finished I said, 'Commodore, you remember that after the battle of Lake Erie there was an unfortunate controversy, and I hope that there will be none after the battle of Santiago, because there was glory enough for everybody.'"

Captain McCalla said that when the flying squadron encountered the scoutships to the south of Santiago on May 26 they were east of a direct line south. "If they had continued as they were then going, could they have arrived at Santiago?" he was asked and replied:

"Certainly not."

"Where would they have arrived?"

"If they had continued as they were going, they would have struck the coast of Haiti."

Relating the particulars of the blockade of Santiago before June 1 Captain McCalla said the Marblehead and the Vixen had at night occupied positions inside the large ships about two miles from the shore line and that the line was easily discernible.

#### McCalla Cross Examined.

On cross examination by Mr. Rayner the witness said he had failed to execute an order from Admiral Remy, delivered while he was in command off Cienfuegos, directing that all except the smallest vessels be withdrawn. He had, he said, failed to leave the small vessels there.

"Did you do that on your own responsibility?"

"On my own responsibility."

Referring to the fact that he had informed Captain Chadwick, Admiral Sampson's chief of staff, of the code of signals arranged for communicating with the insurgent Cubans, he said that he did not in any way communicate with the commander in chief, Mr. Rayner then asked: "According to the regular custom and regulations observed in cases of that sort was it not your purpose that this communication should go to the commander in chief through his chief of staff?"

"Certainly," was the reply.

The witness said further that he thought it had been common knowledge at Key West after his arrival there on May 19 that the Cuban insurgents were on the coast near Cienfuegos, but that no information was given concerning the secret code. He had, he said, failed to give the code to Commodore Schley when he passed him, when the commodore was on his way to Cienfuegos, because he did not know that the commodore was bound for that port. "If I had thought that he was going to Cienfuegos," he said, "I would have gone alongside and given him my information." He had ordered the Eagle to give Commodore Schley information concerning the presence of insurgents, but had not given the secret code to the commander of that vessel. He would have done so if he had known the destination of the squadron.

Replying to a question, Captain McCalla said that Commodore Schley's fleet while off Santiago had never to his knowledge been withdrawn to any distance from the harbor of Santiago.

"Then," said Captain Parker, "that story, by whomsoever told, is also utterly false?"

"I object," shouted Captain Lemly in a voice as sharp as a pistol shot.

"The objection is sustained," said Admiral Dewey. "The question is highly improper."

On redirect examination Mr. Hanna asked: "If Commodore Schley had signaled you to come on the Brooklyn and had stated to you that his destination was Cienfuegos, would you or not have communicated to him the secret signal to which you have referred?"

"I would have given him the code, of course," answered the witness.

#### Lieutenant Sutherland Testifies.

Lieutenant Commander W. H. H. Sutherland, who commanded the converted yacht Eagle during the Spanish war, followed Captain McCalla on the witness stand. He said that he had first fallen in with the flying squadron on May 19, when the squadron was steaming toward Cienfuegos and Captain McCalla's squadron was on its way from Cienfuegos to Key West. He had then, under Captain McCalla's orders, undertaken to give Commodore Schley his information concerning the situation at Cienfuegos and had given this information to the Scorpion for the commodore, his message being as follows: "We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 16th, at which time, as we learned from insurgents, the only vessels inside the harbor were two gunboats and several cannonboats."

Commander Sutherland also told of his return to Cienfuegos on May 21 and of accompanying the Marblehead to shore for the purpose of communicating with the insurgents. He also related that in returning Captain McCalla sent him at full speed in advance of the Marblehead to notify the commander of the squadron that Cervera's fleet was not inside the harbor at that point and had not been there. He had, he said, delivered this information about 3 o'clock. At this point the court took an adjournment.

#### Banquet to McKinley's Defender.

Damariscotta, Me., Sept. 28.—Because he knocked down Lorenzo Feltis of Bristol, who said he was glad McKinley was dead and hoped Roosevelt would be within a week, the citizens of this place and Bristol gave Milton Fortier of Boston, a visitor at Bristol, a banquet, at which Mr. Fortier was presented with a diamond ring. Mrs. Fortier also was given a silk flag. The banquet followed an assault case in which Mr. Fortier was fined 1 cent. A citizen of Damariscotta insisted on paying the fine. At the banquet citizens voted that any person known to make remarks of such nature as those of Feltis would be tarred and feathered by the townspeople.

#### Royal Party's Progress.

Swift Current, N. W. T., Sept. 28.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall are now on the great plains of western Canada. Their special train left the province of Manitoba during the night and swung into the territory of Assiniboia. Regardless of the weather the people gathered at the stations to offer the welcome of western cheers to the royal guests. The widely separated stations were all flag draped and each town made liberal displays of bunting. As the trains proceeded westward increasing numbers of Indians appeared in the crowds at the stations.

#### Six Hundred Resolutions.

London, Sept. 28.—Six hundred sets of resolutions of sympathy on the occasion of the death of President McKinley have reached the United States embassy from societies and public bodies in the United Kingdom, besides a larger number of letters and telegrams. They will be indexed and filed in a specially constructed case for preservation, as are those which were received at the time of the deaths of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield, which latter are about one-fifth as many as those recently received in connection with the death of Mr. McKinley.

#### Treaty Ready For Signatures.

London, Sept. 28.—Correspondence regarding the Nicaragua canal treaty has ceased, the treaty being in form for signature. The only authoritative information obtainable about it here is that it is considerably better for the United States than the preceding one. The utmost reserve exists respecting the neutrality clause. In other respects the treaty follows the lines of the old one.

#### Fatally Injured In College Rush.

Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 28.—In a general fight after a rush between sophomores and freshmen of Purdue university, in which clubs were used, several were injured and it is feared that Edward Owen (quinn) of San Antonio, Tex., and James Hudson of Pittsburg, Ill. will not recover.

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# WOMAN'S WORLD.

ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR WOMEN IN THE PINE TREE STATE.

She Learns In A Tank—Women and Dreams—Gowns For the Piazza—A Southern Girl Orator—The Topaz Reigns.

The governor of Maine is always an interesting personality, no matter who he may be. He is always a man who is nominated and elected for other in addition to political reasons. But the wife of the governor of Maine is a woman who is not often known outside of her immediate circle. The social functions of the governor of Maine are not numerous.

The wife of the present governor of Maine, Mrs. Hill, is, however, a woman who would grace any circle. She is a fine type of New England womanhood. Everybody in Maine is proud of her. The other day there was a great gathering of Maine people at Poland Spring.



MRS. HILL.

ring of Maine people at Poland Spring. Governor Hill and his wife were there. The young generation of the old state was also there, but Mrs. Hill, it was remarked, was the most striking woman in the multitude. This was not alone because she is the wife of the governor of Maine, but because of her splendid womanhood. If Mrs. Hill made up her mind that she wanted her husband to go to the United States senate, she would doubtless succeed.—New York World.

## She Learns In A Tank.

This summer's girl will know how to swim if one may judge by the number of young women to be found in the Turkish bath tanks at unnaturally early hours in the morning practicing fancy strokes or sometimes taking lessons from an attendant.

Oddly enough, these girls say they learn more quickly in the tanks than at the regular swimming schools. At the schools most of the teachers use cork floats or trolley belts, and for some reason or other women fail to gain confidence while they have these artificial supports.

"I don't believe in the cork floats," said a Turkish bath attendant who numbers many New York women among her swimming pupils. "They give some aid in acquiring the proper movements, but they fail to give the learner confidence in herself at the very beginning. Once she has learned with a belt she must begin and learn all over again without it."

"The best way is to learn in a tank before going into deep water at all. The very first lesson in swimming is to make the pupil confident. If she strikes out in a tank, she knows that if she goes under she has only to pick herself up again."

"Sometimes I have stretched a rope half way across the tank and have shown the learner that it is possible to reach it from the steps by pushing the foot back against the steps as one starts. Once this has been done successfully and the swimmer has caught the rope at the end of the drive she has learned an important lesson—that is, that the water will bear her up if the body is properly poised."

"Women learn to swim easily enough, but they are slow in acquiring style. They will not go slowly enough, and they never, or at least very rarely, understand the impetus that sends the body along through the water. They depend too much on the hands and legs. But style in swimming means much besides being graceful, for it indicates courage, coolness, self confidence and a thorough enjoyment of the exercise."

"Women soon learn to use their arms gracefully, but their leg movements are wild and terrible. To cure this I have often had swimmers hold on to the side rail of the tank and practice the leg stroke only. Sometimes I take the pupil's feet in my hands and move the limbs automatically in the proper time, counting for each movement. After guiding the pupil in this way she will count as she swims alone and finally masters the motion."

"The grace of a swimmer largely depends on the power and sweep of her stroke. The hands, pointed directly ahead, should be held together while the swimmer counts one slowly after bringing the finger tips in touch. Resting on the stroke for this one moment allows the body to drive ahead from the impetus given by the kick. Most women part the hands immediately on touching them and thus waste force and retard their progress."—New York Sun.

## Women and Dreams.

It doesn't seem possible that in this enlightened age superstition could be rife among the educated, but there are nevertheless a number of young women who converse fluently, if not eloquently, in three languages and who read Spenser and Browning and Emerson, but who place a dreambook with their Bible on the table beside the bed and consult it in the morning the first thing.

With a credulity worthy a negro

lets that clasp the white members above the elbows.

## Won Job and Husband.

When the proprietors of drug stores first began to employ women prescription clerks, the men did not propose to stand this infringement on their territory if they could help it.

In one case of this kind in New York city the male clerks first demurred and carried the report of their resolution to their employer, who had engaged what they derisively termed the "woman prescription." Ultimately they all refused to work unless the young woman was discharged.

The woman in question was young, courageous and capable. When the proprietor told her, she promptly replied that she hoped to stay if he were satisfied with her accuracy in filling prescriptions. She remained. The men, feeling that they must act up to the requirements of their joint resolution, all left. Their places were filled with the least trouble, and the proprietor found the "woman prescription" such a valuable thing that he secured it as his patent right by marrying the girl. He now has a faithful and competent partner as well as a first class prescription clerk.—Home Magazine.

## About Summer Diet.

A physician who has reduced the science of health to a system of diet and exercise, with abundant bathing, declares that no meats, excepting lamb and chicken, should be eaten in hot weather, to which list, however, he adds fresh fish. Certain it is that much meat is unnecessary for even laboring men with the mercury among the nineties. The lazy West Indian negro grows fat on conchas and bananas, the East Indian coolie toils all day long on his rations of rice. The hardy grub conquered the world on a diet of dates and barley bread and ceased to be the terror of Europe only when he found such fare too simple for his taste. Cereal and milk for breakfast, bread and eggs with fruit for luncheon, soup and vegetables, with little or no meat, and a salad, may be the chief of the summer diet, in which there is sufficient nutriment. Oatmeal as a cereal is too heating to the blood to be advised. In fact, heavy workers, such as farmers, are alone the people for whom a steady diet of oatmeal is wholesome.

## Growth of Day Nurseries.

One of the significant facts of city life is the growth of the day nurseries. They have grown at the rate of 200 per cent in the last five or six years. Originally intended for the babies of widows, it is found that 90 per cent of the children in day nurseries have both parents living. The mother is obliged to go out to work because her husband is out of work or is ill and cannot work or is dissipated.

Even with the rapid increase in the number of day nurseries there is always a surplus of applicants. Whether this indicates that more and more married women are becoming wage earners as well as housekeepers, whether it means that more and more fathers cannot support their families or that they are losing their sense of responsibility in the matter and do not try, is an interesting question.—Harper's Bazar.

## Women Artists at London Academy.

No fewer than 270 women artists are represented this year at the Royal academy in London by works in oil, water color, black and white, marble or metal. This is a falling off of about 20 from last year's exhibit, but this is not surprising when it is understood that the total works of all kinds in the present academy is only 1,823 as compared with 2,057 last year. The women's exhibit consists of 150 miniatures, 118 paintings in oil, 55 water colors and pastels, 20 works of various kinds in black and white and 28 examples in the sculpture galleries. One of the most admired of all the works in this year's academy, either by men or women, is Mrs. M. L. Waller's "Bobby Abercromby." It is described as a "sympathetic study of childhood" by the critics and declared to be clever.—Chicago Tribune.

## The New "Economy" Trick.

It is a wise husband who gives his wife only new bills fresh from the bank. There are many wives who are always kept in fresh bills, and perhaps no one has surmised that there was method in this. It is a woman who has given the man away at last.

"I spend twice as much money when I have old bills as when I have new," she says. "I simply hate those dirty old bills. I can't bear to have them in my purse, and I take the first opportunity to get rid of them. When I have new money, it is so crisp and clean that it is a pleasure in itself, and I think twice before I buy anything which will take it away from me."

## Sarah's Accomplishments.

Sarah Bernhardt's accomplishments are so numerous and varied that one is quite bewildered at so much talent in an individual. But, then, there is only one Sarah on this little planet. She is a painter and sculptor of merit. At the exhibition of 1900 one of her most pathetic pieces of sculpture was called "Apres le Tempete." She has written several plays, which have been brought out in Paris, and is also the author of a variety of books, including novels. When at her country house at Belle-Ile-sur-Mer, in Brittany, she is found fishing and boating when she is not playing tennis or cycling.

## The Turquoise.

The turquoise just now is enjoying any amount of popularity. Those who cannot afford the real stone buy imitations. They are worn in the hair, at the throat or waist and sometimes on the black patent leather slippers. Lace is studded with the small turquoise, and—well, no, we have not yet begun to fill our teeth with them.

mummy, if their sleep has been visited with unusual visitors they seize this volume as soon as their eyes are fairly opened and look for an explanation. If misfortune is foretold by it, the seeker after knowledge assumes a bravado she is far from feeling. "I don't care," she says to herself by way of bolstering up her courage. "I'm not superstitious, anyway, and I don't believe in such arrant nonsense." But she's nervous just the same for days, until other troubles have driven this mythical one out of her mind.

There's one young woman known to the writer who never dreams of a young child without shivering and shaking for days after in fear of some dreadful thing happening to her. She has not consulted a dreambook on the subject, and so she doesn't know how infants and bad luck became connected in her mind, but nevertheless, after she has had a visitant of this sort while sleeping, she says prayers of unusual length and then makes up her mind to be patient under afflictions sore. She is an intelligent woman, mind you, but she doesn't attempt to explain the terror that besets her at this particular dream. She doesn't call herself superstitious—of course, no woman does, not even the one who won't walk under a ladder—but her friends do and make light of her until she exposes some fetish of theirs, when the subject is carefully avoided afterward.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## Gowns For the Piazza.

In making a choice of summer models for piazza gowns one has every right to lay a claim to the chief d'œuvre of the couturiere's art. The freedom of a choice like this means a great deal to the summer girl. Never before has summer finery seemed quite so seductive. Can the athletic girl forego the temptation and content herself with a half dozen or more duck skirts and a score of spick and span shirt waists this summer while her more coquettish sister revels in these bewitching confections? One is confronted with an embarrassment of choice among styles this season. The angular woman may favor the flounced and tucked skirt and claim all that she desires in from fro effects. The all too plump woman may have the upper part of her skirt made on glove fitting principles and reverse all of the adornment of the lower part. In matters of sleeve and corsage the same expensive rule holds good. After all, to strive for becomingness is the duty that lies nearest, says the Montreal Star.

We are simply dazed by the quantity, the bewitching quality of the quantity, of gauzy summer fabrics. A great many of our old, tried and trusted are with us again, but boast enough change in their warp and weave to entitle a little change in the termination of their names. Gauzine claims a bit more stamina than gauze. Mulline for the same reason is superior to mull.

Organdie again claims recognition. It boasts designs as delicate as the most exquisite seen on the hand painted gauzes and is a delightful material to make up for piazza gowns.

## A Southern Girl Orator.

One of the most notable events of the recent state convention of United Confederate Veterans at Columbia, S. C., was the address of welcome delivered at the opening session in Columbia theater by Miss Elizabeth Lumpkin, a Georgia girl, but now a resident of Columbia. The theater was packed with an audience of not less than 2,000 people, largely old soldiers, and on the stage were such famous soldiers as Generals Wade Hampton and John B. Gordon. After several other speeches had been made Miss Lumpkin, a young woman dressed in white and with roses in her hair, was introduced as "a Georgia girl now living here, who would welcome the visitors to her adopted home."

The oration which followed took the house by storm. An eyewitness relates that the chief justice of South Carolina, who was present, sat with tears streaming down his face during the pathetic parts of the address. "I cannot thank you enough for coming, you Georgians," said Miss Lumpkin at one point in her speech. "They call me 'Georgia cracker,' but little do they know how proud I am of the title. Give me a horse and the knowledge that I am a 'Georgia cracker,' and I'll ride the world down for you." The south has long been noted as the home of great orators, but until now all such have been members of the sterner sex. In Miss Lumpkin, however, there is an instance of a daughter of the south who seems as richly endowed with the oratorical gift as any of the sons have ever been.—Leslie's Weekly.

## The Topaz Reigns.

Last winter the fashionable woman who could not possess a pearl or two in her jewel box felt that all the world stood awry. Every woman she knew wore pearls set in some form or other, and during the craze diamonds for a time lost their prestige.

Just now jewelers are polishing up and setting their supply of topazes, for the time seems ripe for a reappearance of the golden stone. Topazes must be set with amethysts and sapphires to give the good effect of contrasts. Sapphires more particularly will be favored, so nearly does the blue match the glowing purple of the cornflower.

The jeweler's windows show topazes wonderfully set in ornaments of daintily carved tortoise shell, combs fretted out as fine as lacework and sprinkled everywhere with topazes in every shade, from pale straw color to deepest yellow.

Tortoise shell is the chosen setting for the new favorite, and besides the fancy combs wonderful bracelets are being made of the richly colored shell. Scarcely bracelets or bangles are these new ornaments, but old fashioned arm-

## BAITING THE ENSIGN

UNHAPPY LIFE OF THE GERMAN ARMY CANDIDATE OFFICER.

The Petty Miseries and Humiliations to Which the Unfortunate Youngster is Subjected by His Superiors in Public Places.

In Germany the prestige of the uniform is often bought at the price of petty miseries and humiliations. Hazing, when conducted in the infancy of the military school, among youths of the same age, has at least the saving quality of privacy, but the baiting of the unhappy candidate officer, which is a feature of the German service, carries with it the added humiliation of being made to amuse both superior officers and the outside public.

The young candidate officer is obliged by the regulations to live with the officers, to take his meals with them and to pass all his leisure hours in their society. At the end of the day, tired out with the fatigues of a service still new to him, the poor fellow would rather go to bed. But no, he must follow them to the casino or the beer halls. "Come, come! A young fellow of your age to be tired! You mustn't!"

"At your orders, Herr Lieutenant," he is bound to reply. "I mustn't." "You're all right. You're going to be one of us. Only you must not get tired." "At your orders, Herr Lieutenant." "Perfectly. You will come to the beer garden with us. We will pick up the others. We will show ourselves. Do you know, my boy, you don't show yourself enough. I have heard it remarked. You isolate yourself too much. It is not permitted in an ensign. When you get to be captain or major, you will go out when you please, but for the instant you must come out with us."

"At your orders, Herr Lieutenant." Entering the beer garden the officers join a group of friends, coolly abandoning the candidate to his fate, which is to find a chair and sit in a corner alone. No one notices him. He lights a cigar and sips a mug of beer. As no one addresses him and as he has not the right to open his mouth except to reply, "At your orders," he is silent. He finishes his second cigar. Suddenly one of the officers, pitying him, may hold up his mug of beer, saying, "To your health, ensign." He knows his etiquette. He rises, straightens up, and, as if moved by clockwork, raises his arm ming to his lips and empties it at a single gulp.

Half an hour passes. Then a captain, it may be, will begin in a sympathetic tone, "I say, ensign, how old are you?" "Twenty years old, Herr Captain." "Donnerwetter! You are old."

"At your orders, Herr Captain." "My faith, here's to your health, ensign." The unfortunate youth rises, straightens up, empties his mug and falls to his seat again, in the midst of the most profound silence. Suddenly he is raised from his dreams by a well known voice. "I say, young man, how old are you?" "Twenty years old, my commandant." "Thunder! You are old."

"At your orders, Herr Commandant." "Well, here's to your health, ensign." Up, gulp and down again.

"The commandant has been chatting quite familiarly with the ensign," remarks some one.

"Ah," says some one else. "What did the commandant ask you?" says a third, as if overcome with curiosity.

"He asked me my age, Herr Lieutenant."

"I have often wanted to ask you the same question. How old are you?"

"Twenty years old, Herr Lieutenant."

"You are very old."

"At your orders, Herr Lieutenant."

"My faith, here's to your health, ensign."

Up, gulp and down again. At last he imagines the hour of deliverance is at hand. It is time he ought, by the regulations, to be in bed. He starts to pay for his drinks.

"Where are you going, ensign?"

"I must go in. I have not permission."

"Go on, but no, my friend. Stay with us, quiet and comfortable. You don't need any permission so long as you are with us. We'll take you back."

"At your orders, Herr Commandant. Wait, a beer."

Still higher officers at the lower end of the table pretending to notice for the first time the silence of the young candidate, express the desire to hear him speak. How otherwise would they be able to judge his abilities?

One of his lieutenants begins with him. "When do you go to the school of war, ensign?"

"Oct. 1, Herr Lieutenant."

"Do you know where you are to go?"

"At your orders, Herr Lieutenant, I shall probably be sent to Hanover."

"Thunder, what luck!"

"At your orders, Herr Lieutenant."

"My faith, here's to your health!"

Up, gulp and down again. Silence.

"When are you to be named officer?"

"In eighteen months, Herr Lieutenant."

"How old are you?"

"Twenty years old, Herr Lieutenant."

"Thunder and hail, but you're old!"

"How old did you say you were?" interrupts still another as if burning with curiosity.

"Twenty years old, Herr Lieutenant. I am very old."

"You—oh—perfectly!"

And when the company breaks up this last officer will say to the others: "A good sort of chap, our ensign. It's a pity he is so impertinent."

The next morning, after drill, the dozen of the lieutenants will call him aside and make a little speech.

"I say, ensign, a lot of complaints have been addressed to me this morning in regard to your conduct last night at the beer garden. I give you a friendly tip, because you know it can't continue. I'm told that you talked entirely too much, that without being in any way invited you gave your opinion on a lot of subjects and that you pushed yourself into notice continually. You are still much too young, ensign, to permit yourself to have a personal opinion on this thing or that thing. You are still much too young, remember that!"

"At your orders, Herr Lieutenant."—New York Press.

## A Grim Catering.

A very grim catering takes place every May at the house of a certain gentleman living in a large west end square, says London Tit-Bits. Many years since, when traveling in America, the host had the misfortune accidentally to kill a man, and ever since, on the anniversary of this tragic event, he has held a dinner to which are invited only such as, like himself, have unwittingly caused the death of a fellow creature.

## BILL OF THE PLAY.

Mrs. Humphry Ward has dramatized "Eleanor."

Sir Henry Irving is said to be meditating a revival of "Eugene Aram."

Clara Morris is soon to deliver a series of lectures on "The Stage and the Actor."

The late Robert Buchanan, the author, is said to have left several unfinished plays.

J. Cheever Goodwin is rewriting the libretto of "Evangeline," which is soon to be placed in revival.

Sarah Bernhardt has reduced the prices in her Paris theater to a schedule ranging from 70 to 10 cents.

It is said that the central figure of the play which Stephen Phillips is to write for Julia Marlowe is Biblical.

Honrietta Crosman has decided upon "As You Like It" instead of "Twelfth Night" as her Shakespearean revival.

Mme. Lilian Nordica is announced to make a transcontinental tour of America this coming season in song recital only.

Henry Arthur Jones, the distinguished English dramatist, will visit America next fall as the guest of Charles Frohman.

Paris, with a population approximately of 3,000,000, supports some twenty-seven theaters and music halls, not counting circuses and cafes chantants.

## GLEANINGS.

Hereafter visitors at the Kansas state penitentiary will be charged 10 cents each. The sum goes toward paying the extra guard made necessary by the visitors.

A Canadian paper records the marriage of a girl of 18 to a man of 35 who was formerly engaged to her great-grandmother, the engagement being broken off.

Beaumont, Tex., claims the highest telegraph poles in the world. They are Western Union "sticks" rising 150 feet from the ground on either side of the Neches river.

The origin of the compass is uncertain, but Italian newspapers are endeavoring to prove that the six hundredth anniversary of its discovery should be celebrated in 1902.

The Electrical Review notes that as a protection against the ravages of white ants living trees instead of poles are used in stringing the wires of the Cairo to the Cape telegraph line in Africa.

Only a few years ago the business most despised in New York was per laps that of the sandwich board man. Now it has achieved the dignity of a union whose members are as rigid in the enforcement of their rights as the men in any other trade.

## THRONE LIGHTS.

It is said that King Oscar will send one of his sons to represent Sweden and Norway at the St. Louis exposition.

King Edward needs a No. 7 hat, the Kaiser is fitted with a 6½ size, and the Duke of Cornwall wears one measuring 6½.

The queen of Portugal is perhaps the most athletic woman ruler in the world. She is particularly fond of swimming and at Cascais swims farther out from the shore than any of the other bathers.

The Shah of Persia possesses over 3,000 cats and would like to have flogged all persons who ill treat his feline pets. His constant companion, Bahi Kahn, is a beautiful Angora, one of a celebrated race of that same name.

It is said that there is no longer any doubt of the Duke and Duchess of York's intention to make Osborne their home. The king and queen favor the idea, and the children of the sailor prince and princess are greatly enjoying their stay at the Isle of Wight where they live in the open air.

## FOWLS AND THEIR FRUIT.

If a hen has the blind stutters, it is because she is too fat.

The more active the breed the less the tendency to fatten.

When the chicks have bowel dis ease, look out for the big lice.

Owing to their unusual activity, Leg horns and Minorcas are less liable to fatten by heavy feeding than almost any other breed.

Feather pulling is largely due to idleness and is most likely to occur in active breeds kept confined and having too little exercise.

In raising poultry for market the profit lies in hatching early, pushing the chickens forward as rapidly as possible and marketing them early.

As in many cases it is an item to market the turkeys early in the fall, a little extra care in feeding will help materially. Feed all of the grain they will eat night and morning and give them a free range during the day.

## HIVE AND BEE.

As far as possible keep the brood in the center of the hive, all together in a compact body.

First class honey is made only during the heaviest flow of nectar and only at a time of heavy flow.

Make it a point to get all of the sections in the hive filled as nearly as possible before the honey season closes.

To keep down swarming remove the queen cells. A swarm of bees will seldom issue if no queen cells are present.

An oversupply of drones is very objectionable, as they consume considerable honey and do not aid in laying up stores.

Yucca brushes for removing bees from the combs will be found very convenient. They are of vegetable fiber and do not irritate the bees.

## CHARACTER IN FEET.

What One's Pedal Extremities Tell the Observing Person.

Character displayed in the feet is the subject of an article in "The Ladies' Magazine." It is curious, says the writer, how much individuality is expressed by the feet, which are in many ways as clear an index to character as the hand. Are there not cruel feet, vulgar feet, artistic feet, honest feet and feet of every nature, varying according to the disposition of their owner?

For instance, there is a broad, square toed, squat foot which always goes with a phlegmatic temperament, and there is a long, narrow, pointed foot which accompanies an artistic soul and a "sensible" foot which stamps the vegetarian. We have all met and felt sorry for the woman who wears large sizes and will cycle in a short white pique skirt and white shoes. Gouty feet accompany the gouty temper and generally "cruel" dispositions of cruel fathers-in-law, while a ponderous, white stockinged, elastic sided, cloth covered foot can only belong to a certain type of charwoman.

Why do policemen always have such large feet? Why does a particularly aggressive person who generally wears side whiskers and a prosperous look always go about in creaking soles? Why do we always associate genius with slabby boots?

One of the most charming little bits of wit, pointing, imaginable, too, conjured up by Sir John Suckling's bride, whose

Foot beneath her petticoat,  
Like little mice, stole in and out.

A large footed heroine is impossible, but out of books she is probably more common than the other kind, and the atmosphere of romance which wraps the nursing profession is cruelly dispelled by the knowledge that most of the votaries are flat footed. More honor to them that they have become so in consequence of their arduous duties, but it is a sad fact, nevertheless, that hospital nurses seldom or never have pretty feet. One advantage we women possess over men is that we can conceal our telltale foot under our skirts, for, alas, we cannot all be Cinderellas, and the age of the little glass slipper is overpast.

## The Man She Should Marry.

A wise woman should not only consider whether the man suits her, but whether she is going to suit the environments in which she will be placed. She should not marry a clubman if she is going to shed tears over his sarcastic remarks on her housekeeping.

She must not marry a clergyman unless she has spiritual grace enough to wear last year's bonnet, because the congregation disapproves of frivolity in other people.

She should never marry a vain man unless her flattery is of such an intoxicating brand it will make every other woman's scorn like stale beer beside champagne champagne.

She should not marry an adored only son unless she is prepared to battle with selfishness, or a brother with many sisters unless she has made up her mind to wait on him hand and foot.

She should not marry a lawyer if she has an insatiable curiosity about other people's secrets, or an author if she is going to go through the harrowing process of censoring herself up against her husband's future creations.

The remedy for domestic unhappiness is very simple. It merely consists in finding out what you want before you get something else. Love should wear spectacles before marriage and blinders afterward.—Chicago American.

## The Rainy Wedding Day.

The adage "Happy is the bride that the sun shines on" is one that is unknown in many lands. A British bride takes it unhappily when the day of her wedding dawns bright and sunny. Hain on her marriage morn is held to signify that all the tears are shed and that she will, therefore, lead a happy married life. It is said that Emma of Strasburg called the wedding day the wedding day of weeping days, and the bride and her girl friends weep as much as possible, with the idea of getting the mourning of life over, so that only what is joyful may remain. In some countries this result is attained by sprinkling the bride with water. The Greeks think that a thorough drenching of a bride will bring her lasting happiness.

## King of Italy's Governor.

The king of Italy's great regard for England and English customs is due, no doubt, to the fact that he was brought up by an English governess, Mrs. Lee, who had almost entire charge of his education during his early boyhood. Mrs. Lee was always extremely well received at the Quirinal, the late King Humbert and Queen Margherita having the greatest regard for her. What was still more wonderful, she managed to secure the good will of the Italians about the court without in any way incurring their jealousy.

When Mrs. Lee died, the Italian royal family took her death quite as a personal loss and showed every possible mark of affection and esteem for her memory.

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ASTERN DIVISION

er Arrangement, In Effect June 24.

Leave Portsmouth  
Boston, 3 50, 7 30, 7 35, 8 15, 10 55,  
10 55 a. m., 1 18, 2 21, 3 05, 5 00, 6 35,  
23 p. m. Sunday, 3 50, 8 00 a. m.,  
21, 5 00 p. m.  
Portland, 9 55, 10 45 a. m., 2 45,  
50, 11 20 p. m. Sunday, 8 50, 10 45  
a. m., 8 50, 11 20 p. m.  
Ellis Beach, 9 55 a. m., 2 45, 5 22  
p. m. Sunday, 8 50 a. m.  
Old Orchard and Portland, 9 55  
a. m., 2 45, 5 22 p. m. Sunday, 8 30,  
1 45 a. m.  
North Conway, 9 55, 11 15 a. m., 3 00  
p. m.  
Somersworth, 4 50, 9 45, 9 55,  
16 a. m., 2 40, 3 00, 5 22, 5 30 p. m.  
Sunday, 8 30 a. m., 1 30, 5 00 p. m.  
Manchester, 9 45, 9 55, 11 15 a. m., 2 40,  
5 00, 5 22, 5 30 p. m. Sunday, 5 00  
p. m.  
Over, 4 50, 9 45 a. m., 12 25, 2 40,  
22, 8 52 p. m. Sunday, 8 30, 10 45  
a. m., 1 30, 5 00, 8 52 p. m.  
North Hampton and Hampton, 7 30,  
35, 15, 11 05 a. m., 1 38, 2 21, 5 00  
p. m. Sunday, 8 00 a. m., 2 21, 5 00  
p. m., 35 p. m.  
For Portsmouth  
Boston, 6 00, 7 30, 9 00, 9 40, 10 10,  
12 30, 1 30, 3 15, 3 30, 4 45, 7 00,  
45 p. m. Sunday, 4 30, 8 20, 9 00 a.  
m., 6 40, 7 00, 9 45 p. m.  
Portland, 2 00, 9 00 a. m., 12 45,  
4 00, 6 00 p. m. Sunday, 2 00 a. m.,  
1 45 p. m.  
North Conway, 7 25, 10 40 a. m.,  
15 p. m.  
Rochester, 7 10, 9 47 a. m., 12 49,  
30 p. m. Sunday, 7 00 a. m.  
Somersworth, 6 35, 7 32, 10 00 a.  
m., 1 02, 5 44 p. m. Sunday, 12 30,  
12, 6 58 p. m.  
Dover, 6 55, 10 24 a. m., 1 40,  
25, 6 30, 9 20 p. m. Sunday, 7 30  
a. m., 12 45, 4 25, 9 20 p. m.  
Hampton, 7 55, 9 22, 11 58 a. m.,  
13, 4 26, 5 59, 6 16 p. m. Sunday,  
26, 10 08 a. m., 8 09 p. m.  
North Hampton, 8 02, 9 28, 12 04  
p. m., 2 19, 4 31, 5 05, 6 21 p. m. Sun-  
day, 6 30, 10 12 a. m., 8 15 p. m.  
Greenland, 8 08, 9 35 a. m., 12 10,  
25, 5 11, 6 27 p. m. Sunday, 6 35  
118 a. m., 8 20 p. m.

UTHERN DIVISION.

PORTSMOUTH BRANCH

Leave the following stations for  
Manchester, Concord and Inter-  
mediate stations:  
outh, 8 30 a. m.; 12 45, 5 25 p. m.  
land Village, 8 30 a. m.; 12 54,  
p. m.  
ingham Junction, 9 07 a. m.; 107,  
p. m.  
g, 9 22 a. m.; 1 21, 6 14 p. m.  
oud, 9 32 a. m.; 1 32, 6 25 p. m.  
ning leave  
r, 4 50, 10 25 a. m.; 3 30 p. m.  
ester, 8 30, 11 10 a. m.; 4 20 p. m.  
oud, 9 10, 11 48 a. m.; 5 02 p. m.  
g, 9 22 a. m.; 12 00 m.; 5 15 p. m.  
ingham Junction, 9 47 a. m., 12 17,  
p. m.  
land Village, 10 01 a. m., 12 29  
18 p. m.  
ine connect at Rockingham Jun-  
ior: Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence  
Boston. Trains connect at Man-  
chester and Concord for Plymouth  
Station, Lancaster; St. Johnsbury  
port, Vt., Montreal and the west.  
th Hampton only.  
-Information given, through tick-  
et and baggage checked to all  
s, at the station.  
D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

NAVY FERRY LAUNCH NO. 132.

GOVERNMENT BOAT.  
FOR GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

aves Navy Yard—8 20, 8 40, 9 15,  
1, 10 30, 11 45 a. m., 1 35, 2 00, 3 00,  
5 00, 5 45, 7 45 p. m. Sundays,  
1, 10 15 a. m., 12 15, 12 35 p. m.  
days, 9 30, 10 30, 11 30 a. m.  
aves Portsmouth—8 30, 8 50, 9 30,  
1, 11 00 a. m., 12 15, 1 45, 2 15, 3 30,  
5 30, 6 00, 10 00 p. m. Sundays,  
a. m., 12 05, 12 25, 12 45 p. m.  
days, 10 00, 11 00 a. m., 12 00 m.  
Wednesdays and Saturdays

We Are Now Receiving Two  
Cargos of

PORTLAND CEMENT

AND THE  
HOPKINSON CEMENT

only lot of fresh cement in the city!  
We have the largest stock  
and constant shipments en-  
sure the newest cements.

A. & A. W. WALKER  
187 MARKET ST.

NEW CRUISER AFLOAT.

Cleveland Launched at Bath Iron Works.

CHRISTENED BY MISS HANNA

Senator's Daughter Breaks a Bottle  
of American Champagne Over  
the Bow of Latest Addi-  
tion to Our Navy.

Bath, Me., Sept. 28.—The United States cruiser Cleveland, the largest of the thirteen government vessels built here from the yards of the Bath Iron Works, has been successfully launched. The weather was ideal, and an enormous crowd, representing every section of New England, was present. Scores of persons waited for hours before the gates of the yard were opened in order to get good places for observation.

A few minutes before noon the christening party, including Miss Ruth Hanna, Senator M. A. Hanna of Ohio and Senators Frye and Hale and Congressmen Littlefield of Maine, mounted the platform at the bow of the cruiser, and almost at the stroke of noon Miss Hanna, with a daintily mounted silver hatchet, cut the cords, releasing the keelstrakes, and as the big craft began to move broke a bottle of American champagne over the bow, christening the cruiser Cleveland. Whistles and bells saluted the vessel as she touched the water.

At the conclusion of the launching an elaborate lunch was served by the builders.

**Description of the Cruiser.**  
The Cleveland is one of the six sheathed protected cruisers authorized by an act of congress, approved March 3, 1899. The principal dimensions are as follows:

Length on water line, 292 feet; over all length, 308 feet 90 inches; beam molded, 43 feet 34 inches; beam extreme, 44 feet; freeboard, forward, 20 feet; freeboard, aft, 18 feet 6 inches; freeboard, amidships, 15 feet 3 inches; mean draft in normal condition, 15 feet 9 inches; corresponding displacement, 3,200 tons; speed required by contract, 16½ knots.

The Cleveland's machinery of 4,500 horsepower consists of two four cylinder triple expansion engines, with high pressure cylinders 18 inches in diameter, intermediate 20 inches diameter and low pressure 35½ inches diameter, with a common stroke of 30 inches. There are six water tube boilers constructed for a working pressure of 275 pounds per square inch. The total grate surface will be about 300 square feet, and the total heating surface about 13,000 square feet.

There will be two smokepipes, the top of each being 70 feet above the grates. The coal capacity of the ship with bunkers full (700 tons) is sufficient to give it a radius of action at full speed of about 2,000 miles. At the most economical rate of steaming, probably in the neighborhood of 10 knots an hour, it will be able to steam about 9,800 miles without refueling, or more than sufficient to take it from San Francisco to Manila.

The armament will be made up as follows: Main battery, ten 5 inch 50 caliber breech-loading rapid fire guns; auxiliary battery, eight 6 pounder rapid fire guns; two 1 pounder rapid fire guns; four Colt machine guns. The sail area will be about 6,000 square feet.

**Revolution in Haiti.**  
Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 28.—The German steamer Alone, Captain Rohde, from New York Sept. 21 for Jérémie, Haiti; Kingston, and other ports, has arrived here and reports the outbreak of a revolution in Haiti. Yesterday a large number of prominent men in Jérémie were arrested on the charge of conspiracy and immediately removed to Port-au-Prince and imprisoned. The situation in the interior of Haiti is reported to be serious owing to the opposition to President Sam continuing to retain office.

**Paterson Silk Strike Over.**  
New York, Sept. 28.—After a struggle of nearly seven months the strike at the Frank & Dugan silk ribbon mill at Paterson is practically ended. The board of delegates of the United Ribbon Weavers at a meeting last night voted in favor of ending the fight by declaring the Dale & Cooke mills to be nonunion shops. This action will be formally taken by the Frank & Dugan strikers. Of the original number of strikers only about sixty remain, the others having obtained work in other mills.

**Jewels Worth \$1,500 Stolen.**  
Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Wednesday morning a man called at the house of Mrs. James Palmer of No. 517 University avenue and said he had a sister who would like the position as domestic advertised for by Mrs. Palmer. The girl, who gave the name of Alice Craig, furnished excellent references and was engaged to go to work Friday. On that day while Mrs. Palmer was receiving a guest the girl stole a bag of jewels worth at least \$1,500 and disappeared. No trace of her has yet been found.

**Strike on Chicago Elevated.**  
Chicago, Sept. 28.—After an all night session the operating employees of the South Side Elevated railroad (the "alley L") struck at 5 o'clock a. m. because of the refusal of the company to grant a horizontal increase of 25 cents per man for a ten hour day. The decision to strike came after a committee had failed to secure any satisfactory response to an ultimatum sent to President Leslie Carter's home. Over 300 men are out.

ORISAT AT KOWEIT.

British Warships Assembling in Persian Gulf.

Bombay, Sept. 28.—A British naval force is concentrating in the Persian gulf. Three warships are already on the spot, and they will be augmented by the gunboat Assaye, which has already left Kurrachee, and the flagship, the second class cruiser Highflyer. The third class cruiser Pomone will also sail for the Persian gulf as soon as she has coal. It is believed that fresh trouble is impending at Koweit. According to a report, Turkey has 30,000 troops at Basra, a frontier city of Asiatic Turkey, pashalik of Baghdad, on the Shat-el-Arab, seventy miles from its mouth, in the Persian gulf, commanded by Edhem Pasha, with the object of seizing Koweit, though the Turks assert that the troops are intended to traverse Arabia, with the object of suppressing disaffection in Yemen.

The New York Times prints a dispatch of the London Times from Bombay saying that the Turks have again attempted to land troops at Koweit, but were prevented from so doing by the British cruiser Persens, which cleared decks for action and played her searchlight on the Turkish vessel all night, with the result that the latter, acting on the advice of the commander of the Persens, left.

Striker Fatally Shot.

Canal Dover, O., Sept. 28.—A serious clash occurred here between nonunion mill men and strikers who did not get places in the steel mill after the settlement. It resulted in the shooting of John O'Neil and Harry McDowell, the former fatally. The two men went to the mill and attacked the outside night watchman. They were joined by about fifty other strikers, and the entire mob set upon six men returning from work. The six workmen used their guns and then fled into a boarding house, where they remained until rescued by the sheriff and a posse. The men who did the shooting were arrested, but it is claimed that they acted entirely in self defense.

Cartoons of Edward Suppressed.

Paris, Sept. 28.—The police suppressed and seized a special number of a satirical paper, the Assiette Au Beurre (Butter Plate), devoted to depicting British atrocities in the Transvaal. The cartoons were drawn by Jean Weber, the artist, whose eccentric painting "The Goose" in the new salon attracted much attention. He also drew sketches of an extravagant character, published in a special number of the Rire (the Laugh), which lampooned Emperor William's tour in Palestine. Several of the present drawings of this artist, which lampoon King Edward VII., are of the worst possible taste.

Shah's Assault Dead.

Paris, Sept. 28.—Francis Salson, the anarchist who attempted to shoot the Shah of Persia, Aug. 2, 1900, while his majesty was visiting the Paris exposition, died recently at Cayenne, French Guiana, the French penal settlement on the east coast of South America.

American Jockey Wins English Race.

London, Sept. 28.—E. Corrigan's Poney Man, ridden by Wallis, the American jockey, won the Prince Edward Handicap of 2,000 sovereigns for three year olds and upwards, distance one mile and a quarter, at the Manchester September meeting.

Spanish Admiral Wins Money.

Madrid, Sept. 28.—Admiral Valcárcel has prepared a report for presentation to the queen regent asking for the necessary funds for naval defenses and proposing, in the event of their being refused, that the Spanish navy be abolished.

The Weather.

Rain; increasing northeast winds.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing Quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

New York, Sept. 28.  
Money on call nominal. Prime mercantile 150.  
Per cent. per cent. Sterling exchange nominal.  
with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.5-5%  
for demand and at 4.5-5% for 60 days.  
Postage rates, 81.84 and 81.89. Commercial bills,  
\$4.92-4.93. Bar silver, 55 1/2. Mexican dollars,  
35 1/2. Government bonds strong. State bonds  
inactive. Railroad bonds irregular.  
Closing prices:  
Atchafson, 95 New York Central, 158 1/2  
C. & C. 84 1/2 Pacific Mail, 47 1/2  
Cheapeake & Ohio, 40 Pacific Mail, 47 1/2  
People's Gas, 107 1/2 Reading, 41 1/2  
D. & Hudson, 163 Rock Island, 43 1/2  
Lead, 119 1/2 St. Paul, 161 1/2  
General Electric, 230 Sugar Refinery, 12 1/2  
Lead, 119 1/2 Texas Pacific, 41 1/2  
Louisville & Nash., 104 Union Pacific, 97 1/2  
Manhattan Co., 122 1/2 Wash. preferred, 80 1/2  
Missouri Pacific, 97 Western Union, 91 1/2

General Markets.

New York, Sept. 28.  
FLOUR—Quiet and a shade lower to sell; Min-  
nesota patents, \$3.65-3.70; winter patents, \$3.20-  
3.45; winter extras, \$2.60-2.80; winter patents,  
\$2.50-2.80.  
WHEAT—Had a weak opening and then rallied  
on covering; the early selling motives were weak  
cables, foreign selling and talk of a big increase  
in Monday's visible supply; October, 70 1/2  
75 1/2; December, 72 1/2-75 1/2.  
RICE—Steady; state, 55-56c, c. i. f., New York,  
carlots; No. 2 western, 62c, f. o. b., export.  
CORN—Declined because of lower cables, bear-  
ish sentiment, the weather west and poor export  
demand; December, 62 1/2-62 3/4; May, 62 1/2-62 3/4.  
OATS—Inactive and lower; track, white, 34c,  
40-47c; track, white, western, 40-47c.  
PORK—Firm; mess, \$14.15-15.00; family, \$15.75-17.  
LARD—Strong; prime western steam, 10 1/2-10 3/4.  
BUTTER—Strong; state dairy, 14-15c; cream-  
ery, 15-22c.  
CHEESE—Strong; fancy, large, colored, 9c;  
fancy, large, white, 9c; fancy, small, colored,  
9 1/2-10c; fancy, small, white, 9 1/2-10c.  
EGGS—Steady; state and Pennsylvania, 21-22c;  
western, candled, 20-22c.  
SUGAR—Raw quiet; fair refining, 34c; c. i.  
refined, 36c; 100 test, 34c; refined quiet, crushed,  
6 1/2-7c; powdered, 5-5 1/2c.  
TURPENTINE—Steady at 30 1/2-32c.  
MOLASSES—Steady; New Orleans, 34-35c.  
RICE—Steady; domestic, 4 1/2-4 3/4c; Japan, 4 1/2c.  
TALLOW—Steady; 47c; country, 5 1/2-5 3/4c.  
HAY—Steady; shipping, 60-65c; good to  
choice, 65-66c.

PLAYWRITING.

Technique of an Art That Requires  
Tact and Skill.

Some time in his life every author, no matter how successful he may be in fiction, determines to write a play, and this without a clear understanding of the difference between the dramatic and other forms of composition. So few, indeed, are those who have mastered the technique of both the novel and the play that they can be counted upon your thumbs, says Manuscript.

Charles Reade, whom Swinburne calls the greatest of English novelists and whose "The Cloister and the Hearth" is agreed by all to be the ideal of the historical novel, always planned himself on his ability to write a play. Certainly he had the dramatic sense, as the stories of his which have been dramatized prove, but he lacked the training in dramatic technique. And, worst of all, he was totally blind to his deficiency. He made over a good French play into a poor English one and wrote to a friend that he had achieved the dearest wish of his life.

In the composition of a play the first essential is the construction of a "scenario," the framework of the fabric. With this done, the play is fully embodied in the mind of the practical playwright. The rest is but upholstery—padding and trimmings. The younger Dumas was once asked how he was getting on with a play that he had on the stocks and answered: "Nearly through. All done but the dialogue."

The fault of the "closet dramatist," whose plays read better than they act, is nearly always too much attention to literary style and too little to stage effect. He thinks too much of word painting, a necessity in the days of the bare Elizabethan stage, but now rendered obsolete by the caecium and other modern effects. The frame of the dramatic edifice nowadays is everything. The paint can be squirted on with a hose.

WHAT NOT TO WEAR.

Cheap lace on anything.  
Cheap jewelry any time.  
Tan shoes in midwinter.  
Diamonds in the daytime.  
Elaborate toilets for church.  
Untidy frocks for breakfast.  
Dotted veils with weak eyes.  
Pointed shoes when bicycling.  
Conspicuous bicycle costumes.  
A broad belt on a stout figure.  
A plain blouse on a slim figure.  
White petticoats on muddy days.  
Gaudy collars in cheap materials.  
Linen collars with dressy frocks.  
Cheap trimmings on a good dress.  
Theater bonnets with street suits.  
Picture hats with outing costumes.  
Bright red with a florid complexion.  
Hair dressed high with a snub nose.  
Worn shoes with an elaborate toilet.  
A long, dragged skirt on a rainy day.  
Hair in a Psyche knot with a Roman nose.  
A linen collar that is not immaculately fresh.  
Lace frills or chiffon ruffles for work or school.  
Gloves with holes in them or boots with buttons missing.  
Sofled white gloves on a shopping expedition or any time.  
Horizontal stripes or tucks on a stout figure.—Leslie's Weekly.

A Peculiar Present.

Edward Westcott, known only as the author of "David Harrow," possessed a rich baritone voice and at one time sang in a choir at Syracuse. He was fond of telling of an occasion on which he was invited to sing at a concert in one of the smaller towns of western New York. The musical affair passed off satisfactorily with the help of the neighboring tailor, assisted by Mr. Westcott's rare voice.

As Mr. Westcott was about to retire his host came timidly to his room, carrying two long paper boxes. "I leave the house so early in the morning to go to my factory," the man explained, "that I'm afraid I may not see you, but I want to give you something for your singing tonight. Now, here's two pairs of the very best whalebone corsets that our factory turns out, and I want you to take them home with you."

Westcott used to add that he was so surprised and amused that he could find no words of protest, and so accepted and took them home.

Chinese Nerve.

The most common form of putting a man to death in China is taking off the head by the sword, and the extraordinary nerve of the Chinese is shown in this way more than in any other. I have seen two men beheaded one placed before the other. It took three strokes of the sword to kill the first, and while the operation was going on the second knelt down with his neck outstretched waiting his turn. Thinking that the process was slow, he turned to the executioner and asked if he were going to be much longer with the first. Then, when the executioner came to him, he stretched his neck and waited for the blow, which completely severed his head from his body.

Yucatan.

There are in Yucatan 7 cities, 13 towns, 62 ruined cities, 143 villages, 15 abandoned settlements and 333 haciendas. Scarcely any of these places has as many as 10,000 inhabitants, the population of the great majority falling below 1,000.

The First Daily.

The first daily paper was published in Germany. It was printed in 1524.

Feeding an Invalid.

In cases where it is almost impossible for a patient to take food he will often take enough without trouble if actually fed by another person.

Wine Countries.

Nearly nine-tenths of the wine in the world is produced in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

MAN'S DAILY TASK.

Number of Words Used by Various Persons in Twenty-four Hours.

"I have been trying to figure out how many words the average man utters in every twenty-four hours," said a gentleman who had a penchant for peculiar things, "but I have been unable to reach any satisfactory conclusion as to what the different rates of speed at which different persons talk. Of course I have no reference to the different kinds of words which may be found in the daily vocabulary of the average man, but I'm talking about the total number of words uttered, counting repetitions and all, during every twenty-four hours."

"There is the quiet, melancholy gentleman who will not speak on an average of 500 words a day, and there are many who for one reason or another would not utter anything like this number. On the other hand, there is the conversational geyser, not always a woman, either, who will roll off words at a fearful rate of speed and whose aggregate for one day would run up to dizzy heights. Then there is the normal talker, who will strike a good decent average—the man who will neither bore you with his incoherent silence nor tire you with his meaningless verbosity."

"But suppose that we figure that the average person will utter an average of sixty words every minute. This would amount to 2,400 words for every hour, or about 57,600 words for every twenty-four hours. Of course no person will talk this much, as the wildest of men and women would probably break down before they had talked as much as fifty-seven columns in the average daily newspaper."

The only question is as to how much time each person puts in talking during each day. Some men and women are situated so that they cannot talk during the day, except at mealtime, on account of the character of the work they have to do. There are others, such as traveling men, for instance, who depend upon talking for a living. I have figured that the high man, probably the traveling man, will talk five hours out of every twenty-four, which would give him a total of 12,000 words every day. I have figured that most any sort of man will talk as much as ten minutes out of every twenty-four hours, and this would give him a total of 600 words for the day."

"These are the two extremes. I am satisfied that the normal man—the man who strikes a decent average between indifferent silence and disgusting verbosity—will talk probably one hour, all told, each day, which would allow him 2,400 words. And this, by the way, is considerable talk for it will fill two columns in a newspaper, and a whole lot of wisdom could be crammed into two columns."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

THE CONDUCTOR KNEW HIM.

Good Story Told by a Former Kansas Attorney General.

One of the best stories General Archie Williams ever drew from his vast repository is told on himself. Many years ago, when attorney general of Kansas, Mr. Williams had occasion to make a trip to the east. He had no railroad passes east of the Missouri river, so he borrowed an annual over an Illinois road from his old friend Jake Smith. It happened during the first stretch through Illinois that the conductor of the train on which the Kansas man rode was a former schoolmate of his. The conductor recognized Williams, but Williams didn't recognize the conductor, and about this fact the fun of the story hangs.

"Mr. Smith," said the conductor, after working his train and returning to have a chat with his passenger from Kansas, "I see you are from Topeka. Did you ever know a man out there by the name of Archie Williams?"

"Yes, I knew him very well," responded the pained Smith, after struggling hard to steady his nerve and regain his composure. "Yes, Williams is considerable of a fellow out there. He's attorney general of the state."

"Who, Williams? Attorney general? Well, I'll be —!" ejaculated the conductor. "What kind of people are they out there in Kansas to elect a chucklehead like that for attorney general? Why, sir, I used to know Williams back here in Illinois—grew up with him, you might say—and of all the dundie pated, shabested, step on himself and fall over fellows you ever saw, Williams was the worst. That man attorney general? Why, if you will believe me, Mr. Smith, he didn't know law enough to read a shotgun. He was run out of here because."

"Stop it! Stop it!" cried Williams, springing to his feet. "There is your banker, bank Smith pass. Take it up and collect fare if you want to, but you can't abuse me any longer!"—Kansas City Journal.

Breaking a Horse From Kicking.

It has been discovered that the best way to break a horse from kicking is to give him an electric shock. If properly administered, it does not injure the animal, and it supercedes the brutal whipping.

Soot.

Analysis of a pound of chimney soot has shown that it contained iron, calcium, nickel, manganese, copper and silver.

Monuments at Gettysburg.

In Gettysburg park there are about 500 monuments. In addition to this patriotic ornamentation there are 225 mounted cannon and over 200 monumental tablets.

Russian Girls.

Russian girls have a peculiar way of learning their matrimonial prospects. A number of girls take off their rings and conceal them in a shallow basket of corn, partake of the corn, and the owner of the first ring uncovered will be the first to enter matrimony.

A Big Case.

In New York's zoo at Bronx park the flying eagle for birds is as high as an office building and covers an acre of ground.

The Ancients and Silk.

In the time of Pliny silk was supposed to be a vegetable product, and his "Natural History" contains a long story of the way in which it was picked from trees in the East Indies and spun and woven into fabrics.

The Whipping Post.

The whipping post and pillory were still standing in Boston and New York 100 years ago.

CIVILIZING THE MAN.

THIS IS DONE WITHOUT CIVILIZING THE "SOCIAL UNIT."

It Is the Gospel Anew and Not a New Gospel That Is Needed—The Elite Dislike and Denounce Every Advocate of Improved Conditions.

(Special Correspondence.)

"The time is ripe for a new prophet who shall call the world back to the simple realities of life. It is not the multiplication of institutions that is needed, but the concentration of individuals. He must find the ideal by transfiguring the common place; he must see and teach the divinity of common things. He should live in the world and yet maintain a perfect consecration to an ideal of simplicity, spirituality and personal helpfulness. He should call men away from the senseless rush of luxury, fashion, dissipation, and turn them to the things of the spirit, personal love, thought, beauty, immediate helpfulness. It is not a new gospel that is needed, but the gospel anew."

That was published some time ago as coming from the pen of E. H. Griggs. Even if the man is unknown who can fail to admire the nobility of those thoughts, who can fail to pant for their realization? Some of us may think that humanity has had prophets enough to proclaim similar ideals and even suggest the processes by which we could soon realize them, but humanity does not seem to care anything for prophets or high ideals, does not seem inclined to incorporate such ideals in the fibers and network of our social relations.

Before we go any further it may be well to give a precise meaning to the word humanity in the present case, because what is the real influence that the bulk of the people in each generation have had in shaping their own destinies? None whatsoever but that of saying amen to the great multiplicity of laws and regulations concocted by a few brains, all for the purpose of repressing what has been considered the evil tendencies of the many in opposition to the supposed good tendencies of the few. Can we prove that the bulk of these few controlling the destinies of each generation have been under the influence of good tendencies, inclined to have them, willing or anxious to realize them? We cannot. The general results of civilization prove just the reverse.

Only a few days ago the writer received a letter from an old friend who has been located in Washington for over 30 years under government employment at a fairly good salary, often traveling through the country as an agent of the government, constantly in direct contact with government officers of high standing and people in important social positions. He has never been anything of a reformer. He is simply a conservative who does not refuse to see facts and is willing to reason correctly. In that letter and in answer to some questions I asked him relating to present social conditions he said, "Most of our legislators are possessed with selfish purposes, and many of them don



